

**Our Terms.**  
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**Arbitration.**  
The proposition to arbitrate away our right to the territory of Oregon is a Whig scheme to do indirectly what the Whig leaders dare not venture to do openly, namely, to give the British all they ask. The proposition, as last made, purports to come from the British Minister, by the voluntary instruction of his government. But there is sufficient proof that there was a good understanding between that functionary, and the Whig leaders and Anti-Oregon men in and out of Congress. It is developed by certain letters of James Watson Webb, the notorious editor of the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, who has been claiming to have exercised a controlling influence over Whig Senators, in furtherance of the scheme. The Washington Union of the 6th, alludes to this subject as follows: "The element of arbitration has more recently been reproduced among the propositions for settling the question. If we are to credit the tall tale of the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, he had no little 'finger in the pie,' when he recently came to this city. He professes to lift up one corner of the curtain, and shows us how, after a consultation among the whigs in Washington, a concerted movement was made by Mr. King, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, and by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, in the Senate—the object of which was to present arbitration as the principal mode of adjustment. The *N. Y. Courier* is of course warmly for it. But the editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*, (who has also been here,) attaches less consequence to the movement. By what wires the machinery has been worked to bring about the result, is not yet distinctly developed."

This was the day before the offer of arbitration was renewed by Mr. Pakenham. The same paper of the 10th, has another article on the subject in which it says:

"The National Intelligencer of this morning has broken ground in favor of arbitration. We were not surprised at the system of tactics which it is pursuing, because we could not mistake the maneuvers of some of the whigs. We found the signs and warnings of this design in the letters of J. W. Webb, of the *N. Y. Courier*, who has recently visited this city, and who, with a ridiculous vanity, which would not permit him to withhold from the public what he had seen behind the curtain, related some of the movements and the schemes of the whig leaders in Washington. According to his own boasting story, he came here to put the whigs to rights, and assist in reorganizing the erring and distracted party. As the result of the caucuses and consultations which were brought about among them, the arbitration principle was adopted as the whig proposition to settle amicably the disputes between the two countries; and, in consequence of this plan, the resolutions of Mr. King, of Georgia, and Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, were proposed to their respective houses about the 25th of January. It was then days after Mr. Pakenham had addressed his last letter on arbitration to Mr. Buchanan."

"Col. Webb relates the whig movement in a letter of the 25th January from this city. The purpose thereof was to rally upon this British proposition as the whig measure. It will sink them to a still 'lower abyss.' But as we are Americans, and prefer our country to any party victory; and as we are anxious to present a bold and united front to Great Britain on the question of Oregon, we regret the course which they are following, although Col. Webb himself should prove to be their leader."

We give the following extract from one of Webb's letters, alluded to above. The reader cannot but remark the authoritative and potential tone in which it is written, and which, instead of announcing what has been done, anticipates the action of Congress, by telling what this Senator and that Representative, will do:

"Mr. CRITTENDEN did me the honor to state fully his views and intentions in preparing that resolution, before it was offered; and the result will prove that it was a wise and patriotic movement. Before offering it he exhibited it to our friends in the Senate; and when offered, it became a starting point whence more deliberate and extended action would necessarily spring. Accordingly, within thirty-six hours, it was arranged that the Hon. THOMAS BUTLER King of Georgia, should obtain possession of the floor of the House of Representatives, and the earliest possible moment, introduce into that body the preamble and resolution of Mr. CRITTENDEN providing for the notice being given, together with such additions thereto, as would disembarass all our friends in both Houses of Congress, and at the same time command the support of the honest and intelligent portion of our opponents."

"This information I communicated to you privately, and added, that there was little doubt but Mr. King would be able to discharge his high and honorable duty on Saturday, the 17th, when his amendments would immediately be responded to by some leading Whig in the Senate; and the country thus be advised of the intentions and purposes of the Whig party in this great crisis. Unfortunately, however, Mr. King died on Friday night; his death was announced on Saturday, and on Monday he was buried. On Tuesday the Florida election—always a privileged question—came up, and has occupied the whole week. To-morrow, however, Mr. King will send forward his resolutions; and although he will not be permitted to make a speech in their support at the time of doing so, yet his presence on the floor—those who have watched his course in Congress, need not be told that he will make one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches in the cause of Peace and National justice, which has been listened to in that House for years. He is very decidedly a man of talents, a clear thinker, an able reasoner, and as chivalrous a gentleman as occupies a seat in the House."

"After the introduction of the proposed amendments in the House of Representatives, the Hon. WILLIAM P. MANGUM, the late President of the Senate, and during the administration of Mr. TYLER, as able a leader as any party ever had in that body, will offer the same amendments for consideration there, where the great and good of the land present a bulwark against the mad rashness which threatens to overwhelm all our institutions in one common ruin. Mr. MANGUM's position in the Senate renders him peculiarly qualified to bring forward in that conservative body this great measure of Peace. Thoroughly tried as a Statesman and a Whig; known to the whole country as a Republican of fearless independence and unflinching patriotism; and esteemed and respected by every man in the Senate without reference to party; his bringing forward the proposed amendments at this critical juncture, cannot fail to insure its triumphant passage in that body."

Mr. CRITTENDEN, looking only to the good of the country, as he always does, will not hesitate to accept of the amendments; while Mr. WEBSTER will give his cordial and powerful advocacy. Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. CORWIN will also, no doubt, come promptly to their support. They are all whigs and patriots who have never yet failed the country in time of need; and with such leaders, and the powerful self-sacrificing aid of Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, the country need not doubt but this whole question will be brought to a satisfactory and honorable conclusion."

The actions of the members of Congress' corre-

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pondered with these "givings out," and thus give Webb's declaration a weight which it otherwise could not obtain. And all the circumstances go to show conclusively that the Whig leaders are acting in conjunction if not in concert with the British Minister. But notwithstanding this treason to the country, we rely with confidence on the President and the Cabinet, as well as the Democrats in Congress to circumvent it, and maintain our rights at all hazards. We know well that the *Commercial* press of the east will be arrayed against them, and will talk loud and long enough to make those who do not know better, suppose that the country is horrified at the idea of asserting our rights in the face of England. But however potentially they may talk, they do not express any thing more than the sentiments of a part of the commercial classes. The mass of the people is not with them, and will not be. They regard the proposition of arbitration with the scorn which it deserves. If Congress and our Government cannot settle the matter as it ought to be settled, no other man or set of men can do it, be they princes or potentates, or "citizens or subjects." And all the government and Congress have to do, in default of a just settlement, and the withdrawal of the untenable claims of Great Britain, is to "refer the matter back to the People!" Our words for it they will settle the question by a different kind of arbitration from that desired by England.

**The Notice.**  
Speaking of the passage of the Oregon notice, the *N. Y. News* observes:

It is a matter for the warmest and most sincere gratification to the whole country, that the resolution to give the notice has passed the House; and for equal pleasure that it has passed by a vote which, showing as it does, the unanimity of our people, will prove most conducive to the maintenance of our peaceful relations with Great Britain. The proposition, the notice does not preclude negotiation of little meaning in itself, inasmuch as in no case, not even with "matters lighted," would negotiation be cut off. It has no other significance than an expression of the desire for peace, while a determination to support our unquestionable rights, is also proclaimed. The resolution will no doubt pass the Senate in the same shape in which it leaves the House.

The notice should have been given years ago, and is not an event necessarily followed by hostilities. The notice will be given, and Oregon will then be placed in precisely the same condition in which the North-eastern Boundary remained for near a quarter of a century. It will not present itself a cause of quarrel, but a contention may grow out of some overt act of either party, and a final settlement will then be necessary. The matter will then depend upon a conflict between the settlers and the Hudson's Bay Company, and the interests of both parties are such as are not likely to conflict. The latter are mostly traders with large capital, and the former farmers seeking a sale for their produce.

In the published correspondence between the Governments, there is nothing that need excite alarm. Mr. Pakenham reiterates the proposition to arbitrate, meanwhile nothing can be more inadmissible, and Mr. Pakenham himself admits the difficulty when he proposes to leave the matter to individuals.

On a recent occasion we stated that we conceived it to be the duty of this government to demand explanation of the armaments going forward in England. The correspondence develops the fact that the expected answer obtained. There is no doubt but that the preparations are chiefly to support the negotiation with this government; but when Mr. McLane assumed that a great blow is to be dealt suddenly, with a view to finish the war, he, in our estimation, committed a diplomatic fault, in speaking too hastily. What possible blow could England deliver, that would intimidate and crush 20,000,000 of people? Suppose she strikes such a blow, and fails; she is crushed herself. Her offensive means will have been exhausted, and she will have laid herself open to attack. She would proceed by no such means. Our absurd financial system offers her a far better means of annoyance. With less expenditure of money than one ship of the line would cost, she can undermine and destroy our whole credit system, and bankrupt every merchant in the country. At no time in our history were our banks in a more inflated condition than now. The sale of the English Government bills in this market at low rates for specie to but a moderate extent will undermine the whole fabric, and prevent the government from obtaining loans. This system was pursued in the last war, when the material to act upon was less than now. The result was, aided by the opposition of the Eastern States to the war, the bankruptcy of all the States south of New England, and the transfer of large sums in specie to Canada. It will be by financial operations rather than by blows that England will attempt to extort a favorable settlement of the Oregon question after the expiration of the existing Joint Convention.

**The Next August Election.**

Will be one of the most important ever held in this country, so far as its own interests and political character are concerned. The people therefore should take some action in relation to the nomination of candidates at an early day. As yet nothing has been done, except the busy wire-working and intriguing of the Bank clique. This clique, we are informed by rumor, have already pitched upon a few persons, chiefly bank directors, out of which number they intend to have three out of the four candidates for the General Assembly, to which the county is entitled, selected. The question is whether the people will ratify and sanction their management, or whether they will take their own business into their own hands. On the decision of this question and the adoption of an honest policy in the nominations depends the continued success, or the total defeat of the democratic party in this county, and perhaps the democratic ascendancy in the next Legislature. The people therefore will do well to look to the matter in season.

**The License Law.**

Under the new law, which we publish in another column, the people of each township in this county are authorized to vote, at the April election, on the question of granting licenses to retail spirituous liquors. For full information, we publish the law in another column. We also publish a communication on the same subject, strongly arguing against the propriety of granting licenses, and urging the citizens to vote accordingly. The writer seems particularly anxious that we should occupy the same ground. We do not see any necessity for this. Every voter is or ought to be capable of judging for himself on such a question. But we have no objection to give our correspondents on either side, reasonable scope to forward their own views. With that view, we to-day insert the communication of "K."

Some of the whig papers, the *Evansville Courier*, for example, speak of Mr. Orth as a repudiator. If this charge be true, they will eventually be reduced to the necessity of embracing or practising the same doctrine. There is no alternative to choose. They will become repudiators in effect either by supporting him and his policy, or by repudiating both.

**The U. S. Navy.**  
In the speech of Senator Fairfield of Maine, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 27th January, on the bill proposing to augment the navy, we find the following concise statement of the present naval force of the country:

We have now at sea, or in port ready for service, one ship of the line, six frigates, fifteen sloops-of-war, six brigs or schooners, four armed store-ships, one sea-steamer, and one steamer on lake Erie.

In ordinary, and which can be equipped in three months, two ships-of-the-line, one razee, two frigates, four sloops, one sea-steamer, two coast-steamer, and two brigs; and one ship-of-the-line for harbor service. In ordinary, and that can be equipped in six months, another ship-of-the-line, one frigate, and two sloops. And in twelve months, two small frigates could be razee to large corvette sloops.

This would give an aggregate force of five ships-of-the-line, one razee, nine frigates, two sea-steamer, twenty-three sloops, eight brigs and sea-steamer, two harbor-steamer, and four armed store-ships.

In addition to the foregoing, there are upon the stocks at the different navy-yards, four ships-of-the-line, three frigates, and two sloops-of-war; one iron steamer building at Pittsburgh, one for harbor defence contracted for at New York, and one ship-of-the-line, partially finished, at Sackett's Harbor, on lake Ontario.

Of these there could be completed in three months, one frigate and one sloop. In six months, two frigates, one sloop, and the steamer at Pittsburgh. In twelve months, two ships-of-the-line. In fifteen months, two more ships-of-the-line. Which, added to the aggregate number of those afloat and in ordinary, would give us a navy of nine ships-of-the-line, one razee, twelve frigates, three sea-steamer, twenty-five sloops, eight brigs and schooners, two harbor-steamer, and four armed store-ships. We have also on hand, and in good condition, complete live oak frames for twelve ships-of-the-line, twelve frigates, five sloops-of-war, and three smaller sailing vessels, two sea-steamer, and one coast-steamer. And incomplete live oak frames for three ships-of-the-line, four frigates, three sloops, and two smaller sailing vessels, two sea-steamer, and two coast-steamer, and a white oak frame for a coast-steamer. Contracts, it is understood, have been made for completing the frames of the ships-of-the-line and the frigates.

The other materials on hand it may not be necessary at this time to enumerate. In view of these statements, it will be perceived that the country is not quite so destitute, as he would not say of resources, but of almost immediate means of defence, as many have seemed to suppose. It has become fashionable of late, in certain quarters, to deride and undervalue our own means and resources, and to magnify those of England. Comparing the condition of the two countries now with what they were at the commencement of the last war, and the advantage will be perceived to be infinitely in our favor. At all events, no reason can be perceived for yielding any of our just rights to a foreign power, or of submitting to national indignity and wrong because we are incapable of protecting the one, or of resenting the other. A just estimation of our means will not be likely to impair a just appreciation of our rights.

Major Noah, of the *New York Times* and *Messenger*, has made a computation of the number of private vessels belonging to the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which could be added to the Navy in case of war. He enumerates, says the *Louisville Democrat*, twenty-four first class packets capable of mounting thirty-six thirty-two pound guns each, which will be in all respects equal to the old class of frigates. Besides these he finds fifty-nine vessels suitable for sloops of war, to carry twenty-four guns each, and that Baltimore can send out twenty gun brigs and fast sailing schooners. All these could be fully equipped for war in less than six months, and would, of themselves, constitute a much more formidable navy than we had during the last war. This calculation may tend to relieve the anxieties of those persons who profess to be so much alarmed at the disparity of our force with that of England. But it is a very imperfect estimate, embracing only two or three Atlantic ports. In case of a war occurring now, something would be heard of a Western marine force. In 1812 there were no boats on the Western waters larger than broad-horns. Now there are more than a thousand steamers. It is true they are not adapted for war, but we have on the Ohio alone, ship yards capable of turning out from one hundred and fifty to two hundred steam vessels annually. At Louisville and New Albany only, upwards of forty were built during the past year, measuring 11,000 tons. The moment war was declared, the energies of our boat builders would be employed in fitting out vessels suitable for steam privateers and they would very soon send out a fleet of them. If Great Britain could beat us in national vessels, we would soon far outnumber her in privateers, and these, if they effected no other important object, would give full employment to her whole navy, large as it is, in protecting her own forts and colonies from their depredations.

**A Prediction.**

A few years ago, Senator Benton, in one of his speeches, made the following prediction: "That man is now living with a beard on his face (though it may not be I) who will yet see an American army in Ireland, and an American General in the streets of London."

This was thought by many to be a little wild at the time, and so were the following comments, which were made upon it by the *New Orleans Courier*; but the time may not be far distant when we shall witness the realization of the prediction of Benton, and learn the justness of the conclusions of the *Courier*.

The next war between the old mother and her child—now giants—daughter, will in all probability, see this prophecy fulfilled, and prove it to be no empty boast. That war—and come it must—will be a war of principle, of republican right against British whig and Tory falsehood; it will be a struggle of the "right dividing" to govern wrong, and forever crush the vox populi, which even now speaks in Great Britain with a portentous meaning. The hitherto victorious chief, and representative of the British oligarchy, has declared that they must wage a big war, in all future conflicts; we shall, therefore, be compelled to put forth all our strength, and meet force to force; and while our enemy—the arch enemy of our rights—the whig oligarchy endeavors to light the torch of discord and of ruin on our sacred soil, we shall plant the tree of liberty on theirs. They will find the tables turned upon them; for while an invading army would be met in these United States with bayonets, bullets, bales, landbushes, guns, and thunder, and every inch of earth (as well as water, salt and fresh) be disputed by invincible men—men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them; at the same time, we shall let loose the justly-outraged spirits of our crafty enemy upon their oppressors, who now grind them to the dust, and long for such an opportunity to place themselves in the position for which nature intended them. Con. Benton made no idle boast; but on the contrary, spoke as becomes his reputation as a far seeing statesman. An American army would be received in the British islands as deliverers and brothers, by millions of her majesty's loving subjects, whose masters would, in daring, for the third time, to renew hostilities against Republican America, find it the last effort of expiring tyranny.

The steamship Princeton, at the Charleston Navy yard, has been ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible dispatch.

The United States sloop-of-war Boston, at New York from the Brazil station, is being dismantled, and is to be refitted for sea immediately.

**The Correspondence.**

We commend the following article, from the Philadelphia Ledger, to the attention of our readers. It speaks our own opinions precisely. The Ledger, from first to last has been one of the ablest advocates of the American side of the Oregon question. Independent of parties, classes or cliques, it speaks out manfully and patriotically.

On reading the diplomatic correspondence recently communicated to the Federal House of Representatives by the Executive, those who denounce the resolution offered by General Cass as premature, and ridiculous. Mr. Fairfield's proposition to increase our navy, will perceive that they have laughed in the wrong place. Lord Aberdeen, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, actually admits to Mr. McLane that the war-like preparations of the British government may be necessary against the United States! This admission corroborates the opinion often expressed by this journal within the last two years, that the British government would endeavor to intimidate us, but would not ultimately fight; and that in a war with us, they expected to meet another enemy, much nearer home. Lord Aberdeen says that these military preparations, especially the defence of the harbors and dock-yards, are founded upon the state of Europe, and not upon the Oregon question, though some of them may be necessary in the relations of Britain with our country. What is this declaration but an attempt to intimidate? It very plainly says that while the British government did not arm exclusively for Oregon, they will not submit to the superiority of the United States.

But will the British government fight for Oregon? We repeat our assertion that they will not, and for proof, refer to their great alteration of tone within a few months. Upon receiving the President's Inaugural Address, the British press and British Statesmen in Parliament were very decided in language, about their alleged rights in Oregon. On learning that this tone produced no excitement in our country, but was received with perfect coolness, they became more moderate. On receiving the President's Message, together with the correspondence between our Secretaries of State and Mr. Pakenham, they became still more moderate in tone, and spoke of the mutual interests of the two nations in maintaining peace.

At the same time, the Whigs failed in forming an administration, Lord Palmerston, their man for the foreign office, was known to be hostile to our country. A portion of the British press censured Mr. Pakenham for refusing our offer of the 49th degree for a boundary. These facts show that the British government are very unwilling to wage war for Oregon, and will not persist in a warlike tone, when they find that intimidation will not avail. And now we may find that this indication of the recent efforts of Mr. Pakenham, after negotiations had been suspended.

But some will say that the refusal by our government, of these new offers, and its persistence in claiming the whole territory, will infallibly produce a war. We do not believe it; and if it should, we should not think of averting that war by submission. How could the President entertain Mr. Pakenham's proposition for arbitration, after the admission by Lord Aberdeen? By referring the case to arbitration, even if it were without serious objections, would certainly subject us to the imputation of yielding to Lord Aberdeen's contingent threats. Until the British government retract the admission, that their warlike preparations may be used against us, our government is bound in honor to insist on our claim to the whole. We cannot even negotiate, much less refer to arbitration, while a threat is extant, even though contingent. And in this condition of the question, the course of our government is obvious. It should prepare for a struggle, establish defences for the sea-ports and the lakes, augment the navy, and prepare to organize an army. By this course, showing that threats will not avail, and by this course, shall we be able to maintain our rights without a war. The British nation, which is under no necessity of fighting for a character, will despise and trample upon all who fear it, but will respect those who are ready to engage it in the last resort. Hence if we would maintain our rights peacefully, we must show that we are ready to defend them forcibly.

**The State Journal.**

We understand that the MORRIS family has purchased the State Journal from Mr. S. V. B. NOEL. This arrangement will of course give that talented family the potential influence in the management of the Whig party, which for many years, previous to 1843, they exercised with great effect. The "Royal Families" of both parties having now each its especial organ, the interest of the people will no doubt be as well cared for as heretofore.

ANDREW KENNEDY.—The Whig papers of this State, under the influence of that illiberal feeling common to ignorant and vulgar minds, which can see no merit in a political opponent, are sneering as well as they are able, at the late commendatory notices of Mr. Kennedy. We should like to know what these papers will say to the following notice of Mr. Kennedy, by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, one of the most uncompromising Whig papers of the East? There is not a word of flattery in this notice; but nevertheless it accords high praise to the subject, as we understand it:

"ANDREW KENNEDY's speech, yesterday was rough, uncouth and unpolished, but it had wit and good heart-horse sense in it. KENNEDY is sure to attract and amuse the House and the Galleries whenever he makes a speech. His manner is warm and enthusiastic. His face becomes inflamed and his eyes sparkle in union with his words—now with scorn, indignation and contempt! and anon with mirth, fun and jollity!—He is evidently a man who has studied but little in books, but has been extraordinarily endowed by nature. A finished education would have either spoiled or made a great man of him."

NATIVISM.—Same of the Whig papers are publishing certain joint resolutions, passed at the last General Assembly, against the doctrines of the "Nativists," in the hope of making naturalized citizens believe that they disapprove of those doctrines. Occasionally however, there is a Whig paper honest enough to avow its true feelings. Thus, the Salem News of Jan. 30, says:

"When the Presidential contest was over, and we found that Polk had succeeded by the illegal votes of foreigners, we said we would go with the Natives, and that at that time their principal object to be to prevent unnaturalized foreigners from voting and electing Democratic Presidents, and we take this opportunity to say to our neighbor, that so far as that part of their principles is concerned, we are still a Native American."

This is what most Whig editors would say, if they dared honestly express their real feelings.

WIDOWS IN WASHINGTON.—An amusing correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says, that a peculiar feature in Washington society is the abundance of widows. It is a delightful fact and the idea of it makes me laugh in my sleep. Without abating anything in my devotion to charming maidenhood, I am bound to confess that I consider a young widow to hold the superlative degree in the comparison of female excellence. She is the human adjective, illustrating the quality of all that is good in nature—second, person singular number—at present—until the first person, I (a singular fellow too) can meet with her, when with the help of the copulative conjunction called a person, we will parse her plural for the future. What wise man would climb a tree to get an apple difficult of attainment, when one equally beautiful and good would fall into his hands by shaking the bough?

**Conciliation Courts.**

The subject of judiciary reform has of late occupied much of the attention of the press and of the legal profession of New York, and was one of the primary inducements to the call of a Convention for the amendment of the State Constitution. Among other reformatory suggestions, is one by a correspondent of the Evening Post, Mr. D. D. Field, an intelligent and liberal lawyer of New York city, who proposes to establish "Conciliation Courts." Upon this suggestion the Morning News has the following appropriate observations:

"There are plenty of courts to determine litigious quarrels once begun—forensic arenas, judicial fighting-rings, where the parties may stand up, by self or by counsel, and battle it out to their hearts' content, till they get to the end and state of the litigation. The State makes ample provision of all sorts of facilities for this purpose. Besides all the vast and complex machinery of its various tribunals, from small to great, from first to last resort, in which may be fought so many renewed and re-renewed campaigns of the law, for going to law and keeping at it, does it not furnish us with thousands upon thousands of men of sharp wit and sharper appetite, who depend, for the exercise of the one and the satisfaction of the other, upon the litigation they can invite, create, stimulate, prolong? These are all public functionaries—officers of the courts—fully licensed and commissioned by the State to receive fees, to receive honoraria, salaries. Now has it never occurred to our unprofessional readers, that in this matter of law, as in most other things, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure? There are public officers enough to help people go to law, to counsel them to do so—to stand for them, to tie for them—to make a case for them, and true or false, to receive a view of the law, and years through all the chances of the provincial 'rivalry uncertainty.' Why should there not be some similar public functionaries to prevent people from going to law—to give them impartial and wise advice upon the merits of their supposed cases or grievances—to inform them of the true bearings of their supposed rights—to soothe instead of inflaming their excited feelings—to reconcile, harmonize and pacify? Why not such officers, we say—men well chosen for such duty, learned, wise, good, disinterested, to whom all parties, before proceeding in litigation on their disputed rights or wrongs, should be required to go, explain both sides of their case, listen to good counsel, learned instruction, and friendly and conciliatory persuasion, with a view to amicable compromise and settlement? There are 'King's Counsel,' and 'Queen's Counsel,' in other countries; why not have a few 'People's Counsel' in ours, in the sense here proposed? We have no doubt it would work to a charm. Three lawsuits in every four that are now begun, continued and ended—began in folly, continued in obstinacy, and ended in repentance—would be prevented. The future of the country would be a different one, in the unbalanced cockatrice trodden out in the egg."

"The machinery for this might be very simple, and easily engrained on the existing system of law and practice. A number of commissioners might be appointed, liberally paid, before whom the parties to all recent lawsuits would have to appear, and only be allowed to proceed to the *ultima ratio* when they should bring with them a view of their case, a proposition from that officer, that he has endeavored in vain to reconcile their difference by his advice and instruction to them upon their legal rights and duties in the premises. How immeasurably better applied would be the salaries of a few well-selected judges of such 'Conciliation Courts,' than those paid to the judges before whom the parties to lawsuits are now required to appear. Mr. Field does not, in the article we refer to, advance this suggestion further than for the experiment of it in Justices of the Peace, for the smaller sort of litigation. But it would soon recommend and extend itself. This is a most valuable popular idea, conceived in the true interest of the public good. The 'profession' will probably turn up their noses at it—these noses which so many of our lawyers now keep employed on the scent of that very kind of game which, already too thin for their overworked numbers, would by such a reform as this be thinned still further. But from the people, the disinterested people, a different reception of such a proposition may be expected; and we trust that it may be well seen to that there shall be no more of the 'King's Counsel' and 'Queen's Counsel,' whose first professional instinct would be to stifle all such suggestions as this—of which it is only remarkable that it should have proceeded from a *rara avis* of their own number."

JUDGE RICE GARLAND, THE FORGER.—The New Orleans Courier makes the following reply to the charge that Rice Garland is a forger. It will answer for other whig papers which have repeated the slander, as well as the *Courier* and *Enquirer*. The statement, by the way, made some time since, that Garland had shot himself, was erroneous: "The New York Courier and Enquirer, alluding to Judge Garland, says—'It is pretty well known that the gentleman, who stands charged with gross crimes in New Orleans, is a very rank localist.' This is a fair example of the veracity of that leading Whig journal. To the people of Louisiana it is totally unnecessary to say that Rice Garland is, and has been ever since he was known to them, one of the most bitter, uncharitable and scurrilous Whigs in the State. He was twice elected to Congress by the Whigs of the Fourth District. In Congress he was distinguished for his blind, rancorous and undistinguishing opposition to the democratic administration of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and was chairman of the famous committee of correspondence appointed by the Whig members of Congress in 1840, to sit at Washington during the recess, for the purpose of circulating handbills and pamphlets in favor of the election of General Harrison. While yet a member of Congress, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, by Mr. Roman, the Whig Governor, who was blamed at the time by some of his own particular friends, for appointing so violent a partisan to a high judicial station. There is no white man in Louisiana who is not acquainted with gross crimes in New Orleans, as a very rank localist." This is a fair example of the veracity of that leading Whig journal. 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